THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Wm. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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For two months, - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY LATE NORTHERN PAPERS.

Confederates in Mexico.

[From the Matamoras Ranchero, July 23.

A large number of distinguished Confederates have already passed through Monterey for the city of Mexico. Among those steering for the capital are Generals E. Kirby Smith, Price, Wilcox, Magruder, Walker, King, Preston and Leadbetter; Colonels Flournoy and O'Bannon; Governor Allen and ex-Governor Moore.

Still at Monterey are Generals Shelby, Bee and Hindman; Colonels Lucket, Broadwell and Ridley. Governor Reynolds, Clark and Murrah (the latter very sick), and Majors Watkins and Russell.

The Troops in Sheridan's Department.

On this point the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

General Canby had an army of respectable proportions during the entire winter and spring. Since the surrender of Lee and Johnston two entire corps and many lesser organizations of infantry have been transferred to that military division, besides a large force of artillery and cavalry. The Twenty-fifth corps alone numbered over twenty-seven thousand. Fifteen or twenty thousand were probably sent from the Army of the Cumberland. The troops previously commanded by General Dana on the Mississippi were also sent down. General Sheridan's command must number eighty thousand. Two-thirds of these have been recently pushed towards the Rio Grande for purposes best known to the Government.

General Grant on Pardons.

[Washington dispatch to the New York Times.]

An effort has been made to induce General Grant to recommend the pardon of a number of general officers from Virginia, to enable them to participate in the civil affairs of the State. In the case of General Kemper, Speaker of the Virginia Legislature, General Grant was particularly importuned, it being claimed that Kemper was desirous of re entering the political arena for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the people of Virginia the importance and advantage to them of heartily acceding to the new order of things.

Maximilian's Victory.

The Matamoras *Monitor of the Frontier* gives some additional particulars, of course with an imperial coloring, of the late defeat of the Mexican republicans near the Rio Grande by the imperialists under Lopez, heretofore reported. It states that Lopez was *en route* from Matamoras to Monterey, in charge of a valuable train, when six hundered republicans under Cortina made several successive attacks on him, all of which were repulsed, the last one resulting in the complete rout of Cortina's men, who it is claimed lost altogether one hundred, while Lopez's loss is said to have been only one killed and five or six wounded. It is boldly confessed by this imperial journal that all the republicans captured were immediately shot.

New Residence for the President.

The Executive Mansion in Washington being regarded as a very unhealthy summer residence, and President Johnson having declined, on conscientious grounds, to occupy the Soldiers' Home, in the vicinity of the city, where his predecessors have for years been in the habit of spending a considerable portion of the heated term, the Secretary of the Interior has given directions for providing another Presidential summer abode in a healthy locality, adjacent to the Capitol.

Crime in Washington.

Owing to the inefficiency or indifference of the Metropolitan police, which is maintained at a large expense, there is but little protection at night to human life, garroting and waylaying with robbery being of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Davis' Trial.

General Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, returned on Monday from Fortress Monroe, for which place he left Washington on Friday last. It is creditably reported that his business at that point was in connection with the approaching trial of Jeff. Davis.

The Indian War.

A Des Moines correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:

It is reported on good authority that the military expedition against the Indians has accomplished its mission, and is on its return to Sioux City. It was met at Fort Benton by representatives of many tribes, who were anxious for peace and the consummation of a permanent treaty.—They acknowledged themselves conquered. If this report is true, the Indian war is at an end for the present.

Freedmen.

The New York *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says:

A Loyal League of the colored men is being formed, and before a month will number in this city over 20 000. The object is education, mutual protection and advancement of social and political rights.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, AUGUST. 14, 1865. NO. 6.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	3 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government: and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate; *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such elemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUT-GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GARQUITE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. E. L. LAWRENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Union Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITTLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank, Clerk Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, 14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY, JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at $18 per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks $30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUB, PRINCIPAL.

July 18, 1865. 24-4w.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4.00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

WE HAVE HEARD THE opinion frequently expressed by some persons formerly known as original secessionists, conservatives, and conservatives of "the straitest sect," that as our circumstances forced us to the necessity of having a Provisional Governor, President Johnson could not have made a better appointment than that of Gov. Holden. While our personal relations with the Governor have always been of the kindest character, yet differing from him as we honestly did for the last eighteen months, upon certain measures advocated by him, and knowing that under ordinary circumstances, he would, like politicians generally, have more "friends to reward and more enemies to punish" than any other man in the State, we had serious doubts at the outset, whether it was best for the State, for President Johnson to appoint him or best for himself to accept the appointment. Events, however, which are now transpiring in other States as compared with the present condition of things in North Carolina, convince us that the opinion of others alluded to in the outset was correct, and that we were mistaken.

Let us not be understood as endorsing and approving every jot and tittle of Gov. Holden's administration thus far. Some of his appointments to office have been admirable, others we think, have been terrible; yet we are free to admit, that in nothing is a public officer more liable to err than in the selection of appointees. Nor does our judgment sanction either as a matter of principle or policy, the course adopted in reference to the Banks and Rail Roads. In all political appointments and in all matters under special governmental control, the principles adopted by the President and punctiliously carried out by Gov. Holden, that *only the true loyal men of the State shall assist or control in the work of reconstruction*, we most heartily endorse. Even if the execution of this principle disfranchised ourself and all our best friends, we should still maintain its justice and propriety. But in those matters relating to the private pecuniary interests of individuals, in which oftentimes the entire estates of innocent persons, widows and orphans are involved, it does seem to us, whatever political disabilities may affect the parties, the management of their pecuniary interests should be left to their own control or the control of those whom they may select. Until the parties at least are convicted of crime before a proper tribunal, it is palpable to our judgment, that their private property and its management, as well as the property of those who confide it to their management, should be beyond the reach and control of any other power whatever.

Banks and Rail Roads are immediately connected with the economical and pecuniary private interests of the public. Under no circumstances should they be controled by political or partizan influences, or placed at the disposal and control of men who are expected, if not required, to use them for other purposes than those for which they were established. This has unfortunately been too much the case in North Carolina. All our public institutions created by private risks and responsibilities, have been more or less managed by each State administration as a part of the machinery with which to reward friends and punish enemies. We have always been opposed to such a course.

Our remarks on this point, do not in the least implicate the motives and purposes of the President or Governor. Far from it. We simply regard it as an error in the filling up of an otherwise just and proper programme for the reconstruction of the State, and we prefer expressing our dissent in this connection, to forestall any invidious implication, that we are swayed in what we are about to say, by our personal friendship.—We are gratified however, that although many of the parties concerned in the Banks and Rail Roads conscientiously regarded the course as an error, that all of them, to indicate their approval of the general plan of reconstruction, have quietly and properly acquiesced in the plan.

Much has been said and more thought, in reference to the tardy arrangements of the Governor, in restoring to the State the functions of civil government and bringing her back into the Union. Prior to his appointment, before we had looked into the magnitude and delicacy of the task, we were inclined to favor a more summary way of proceeding. If only the Southern States, President Johnson and ourselves were concerned in this matter, that policy might have been adopted without detriment or difficulty.—But when we remember the exceeding sensitiveness, jealousy and want of confidence in Southern pledges, of the great party which the President represents, one may well doubt the safety of a hasty and perhaps defective plan of reconstruction.

Not to extend unnecessarily this article, let us state the reasons briefly, why we now think, that it was fortunate for the State, and best for all concerned, under the peculiar condition of things, that the present incumbent should have been called to the difficult duties of Provisional Governor:

1. It was absolutely necessary, in order to success in our restoration to the Union, that whatever plan President Johnson might adopt, should be literally and promptly carried out.

2. We had no man in North Carolina whose political record and sympathies so well accorded with those of President Johnson's as those of Gov. Holden's, and none in whom the President had more confidence.

3. The history of reconstruction so far in the South, proves that none of the Provisional Governors so thoroughly understand the President's programme, and so fully endorse it, as Governor Holden.

4. None have so patiently, laboriously, step by step, carried out the plan as the Governor has

5. The effect of his cautious, pains-taking course has been, to quiet the fears of the masses and to inspire hope for the future in our people.

6. No other, perhaps, would have so tenaciously adhered to the plan, because, knowing well the temper of our people, that so strong were their anxieties for peace, union and quiet, however much they might object to public measures, they would nevertheless quietly submit them evil for the present, in order to gain the greater future good.

Now contrast the present condition of North Carolina with that of the other Southern States.—We have had no conflict between the military and civil authorities. No factious opposition to existing authority, but a quiet acquiescence in what is deemed best by the rulers for the public good. Here as elsewhere men differ. There has been no surrender of former opinions held to be just and right, but a truce has been made and no jostle occurs. Here no man offensive to the Government obtrudes himself upon it, nor desires to control or have a hand in public affairs. For the time being every man gives a tacit or open support to the plans and measures of the Government, to secure the great object of peace and union. In other States these indications are not so palpable.

There has been no haste in calling a Convention. It was deemed best that before that event, time should be given for cool reflection and for such a preparation of the people, as would impress the President and the Congress, and more especially the lynx-eyed, suspicious and doubting dominant party at the North, that our people were ready for the Union on the principles laid down by the President. Upon the whole we think no Southern State has a brighter prospect than ours, for a ready recognition by the Congress of the United States. If successful, much of it will be due to the careful and punctilious course of Gov. Holden, to have everything done in accordance with the plans and purposes of President Johnson. We have felt it our duty to say this much, because we are pledged to give a fair and honest support to both administrations.

WE OCCUPY CONSIDERABLE SPACE to-day with the excellent and able letter of Hon. John A. Gilmer of Guilford, in reply to Mr. Bagley. We are glad Mr. B. has called him out, and that he has so fully met as we knew he could, the imputations or suspicions whispered against him.—It is unaccountable how men who have so long filled eminently and well, public stations, as Gov. Gilmer, Gov. Graham and others have done, can be the object of suspicion or of malicious slander, touching their integrity to the State and the country. Gentlemen of integrity, of undoubted fidelity, who have long sustained well earned reputation, have a right to claim immunity from such suspicions. But when we remember the immaculate Redeemer himself could not escape the slanders of the multitude, erring, fallible men, yet men of integrity and virtue, may not hope to escape.

THE STANDARD of Saturday assents to our position, that there is in North Carolina but one party or rather no party, but that the Union sentiment is dominant every where. We are glad that in this we are agreed. Let us have no division, no discord in the important work of reconstruction. If there be differences of opinion in regard to minor matters, let them be held in abeyance to the great leading idea of peace and Union.

THE PAPERS which came to hand before going to press contain no late news of any interest whatever. We have seldom seen them so barren. The reader loses nothing by having the space filled with other matter.

For the Sentinel.

Mr. Editor:—The advent of the SENTINEL is hailed by your many friends with emotions of pleasure and delight. We are much pleased with its appearance, and doubt not from our personal knowledge of your ability and zeal, that you will make it a paper every way worthy of universal patronage; and we sincerely hope that such may be its destiny. It is true that the present would seem to be a very inauspicious time to start a newspaper, so soon after the termination of a long and bloody war in which our country has suffered so much, when our resources have been so nearly exhausted, money is so scarce and everything is generally out of order. Yet I doubt not the SENTINEL will meet with such general favor from the public as will enable it to override all these difficulties and establish itself upon a firm and solid foundation. With my best wishes for your success, I am very respectfully,

W.

Thomasville, Aug. 11, 1865.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

THE CITY WAS remarkably quiet on yesterday. A number of strangers visit the City daily on business, who, with the number of soldiers in the street, give it a city-like appearance. There are also evidences that our merchants are doing a safe business, notwithstanding the scarcity of money.

Two or three of the regiments garrisoning the City have recently been paid off by the government. We are glad of this, because at no time do soldiers so much need the little comforts which alone money can get, as when they are simply doing guard duty.

ADVERTISERS.—Attention is called to the following:

Dr. Wm. Little offers his professional services.

W. Robert Andrews, Family Grocer, offers a splendid stock of goods in his line. It does one good to look at them.

W H. & R. S. Tucker. This old house having been established by their father in 1819, has resumed business next door to their old stand. They have a fine and beautiful stock, selected by the senior member of the firm with great care. They invite their old customers and the public to examine their stock.

STOCK MARKET AND PRODUCE MARKET.—Our excellent reporters of the money market inform us that old N. C. 6's changed hands on Saturday at quotation prices.

There is also a slight demand for N. C. new sixes, as will be seen by their advertisement.

As several of our old merchants are preparing to go North, New York Exchange is more in demand.

The most notable thing of the week is the decline in the price of cotton. On Wednesday it was quite lively at 36 cents, but on Saturday 30 cents was the top of the market.

SALISBURY.—We are glad to learn that our sister town, which suffered so severely during the war, is recuperating. The merchants of the place, we see, are supplying their stores with goods. Salisbury is very favorably located for a thriving town, and we hope to hear it is looking up.

CHARLOTTE.—We learn that this thriving place will be the first in the State to start a National Bank. A friend informs us that a sufficient amount of stock is taken, and that the officers have been designated. Success to Charlotte. How does the movement here get on?

The annual meeting of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christ Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

Charlotte, August 3rd, 1865.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Thursday, August	24,	Morganton.
Sunday, "	27,	Salisbury.
Tuesday, "	29,	Hillsboro'.
Thursday, "	31,	Chapel Hill.
Sunday, September	3,	Warrenton.
Tuesday, "	5,	Henderson.
Wednesday, "	6,	Williamsboro'.
Friday, "	8,	Oxford.
Sunday, "	10,	Louisburg.

☞ Other State papers copy.

Tax on Tobacco.

Considerable ignorance prevails on the subject of the tax imposed on tobacco by the United States Internal Revenue law. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently decided that tobacco can be held by manufacturers in store or moved in bond without liability to seizure, although the same has never been placed in a bonded warehouse, there being no law requiring manufactured tobacco to pay tax in default of removal to a bonded warehouse, as in the case with distilled spirits.

Tobacco, which is satisfactorily shown to have been sold, and to have passed out of the manufacturer's hands, or removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1st, 1862, can be sold [in the State] or shipped North free of duty, no tax being collectable where shipped or at the point of delivery.

The Treasury Department requires, however, the most ample and satisfactory evidence of the sale or removal of tobacco claimed to be free of tax under Treasury Regulations of June, 1865, as many lots of tobacco seek exit under its provisions, and sometimes causes the owner to be put to trouble after shipment on account of doubts on the part of the officials of other parts of entry.—*Petersburg Express.*

George N. Sanders will not allow himself to be let alone. A Montreal despatch reports another attempt to abduct him, and our Montreal correspondent makes this the fifth effort of the kind.—Sanders, it is said, goes around with two revolvers and a bowie knife. The mystery is that, with so formidable an armament and so many attacks upon his personal liberty, he has never yet managed to hurt anybody. Sanders himself is probably the ringleader in these farcical plots for his own capture, which he devises for the purpose of keeping his name in the newspapers. Three of the persons alleged to be implicated in this last attempt are in custody.

Dr. William C. Kane, late of Knoxville, Tennessee, has been arrested in Hartford, Connecticut, and taken to New York for examination.—He is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of $100,000 of bonds to the State of Tennessee.

A PETITION DENIED.—F. W. Sims, the former proprietor of the Savannah *Republican*, has petitioned for the restoration of that property, but General Brannan has ordered that, on account of his treasonable conduct, the petition be denied.

WORKS STOPPED.—The Cumberland (Md.) *Union* states that a suspension of labor has taken place in the rolling mill and some other works at Mount Savage, by which a large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

Richard Yeadon, the South Carolinian who offered a reward of $10,000 for Butler's head, is living in abject poverty at Aiken. He has taken the oath of allegiance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

10,000 DOLLARS N. C. NEW SIXES.
—ALSO—
North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.
au 14-1t* Brokers.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14,—tlat Jan

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Next Door to old Stand [*Express Office*],
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods,	Handkerchiefs,
Calicoes,	Kid Gloves,
White Goods,	Travelling Bags,
Mourning Goods,	Belts and Belt Ribbon,
Hoisery,	Cord, Whalebone,
Hoop Skirts,	Hooks and Eyes, Thread,
&c., &c., &c.	

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!
A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee Soaps, Salt, Pepper, Candies, Vinegar, Spices, Pickles, Can Fruits, Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter, Lemons, Foze's Crackers, Wines and Liquors
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

AN excellent article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Chewing Tobacco; the choicest best brands of Cigars.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES.
SUGAR, Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate, Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY,
EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
WE will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
BAGGING, Rope and Twine
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S
FOR anything you want and you can get supplied.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
au 14 tf

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES
is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL,
PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
BUFFALOE TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.
will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE,
TIN WARE,
&c., &c.
☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S,
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STANDS

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—
HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.
New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

KEEP COOL
AND
COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,
ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at
Rates as Low as New York Prices.
This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(*Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,*)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 8-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.
SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
79 PEARL STREET NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 31—6m.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

Just Received,
THE BON TON FLEXIBLE HOOP SKIRT,
CORSETTS, of the best quality,
BERLIN GLOVES, beautiful style,
KID GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES,
BEAUTIFUL BELT RIBBONS,
JET BELT CLASPS, Steel, Horn, Gilt, &c.
au 8 2t J. KINSEY.

J. C. PALMER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH,
HAS on hand a fine lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, and other useful articles. au 8-tf

WM. J. BAKER. PULASKI COWPER. WM. H. JONES.
Baker, Cowper & Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Rouhlac Building, Fayetteville St., 8 Doors South of the Capitol,
OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS
GENERAL AUCTION
AND
Commission Merchants,
COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

FOR the sale of Merchandize, Produce, Stocks, Coin, Bank Notes and Lands. They will also collect claims against individuals, corporations and the Government, in this State, and the principal cities in the United States.

REFERENCES:
R H Lowry, Esq, Pres't Bank Republic, Vermilye & Co, Shafer & Norwood, New York.
Bullitt & Fallthorn, Drexel & Co, Tenner & Davis, Philadelphia.
Johnston Bros & Co, Miles White, C P Mendenhall & Co, Clements & Bonsal, Baltimore.
C W Purcell & Co, John M Patton, Richmond.
Alex Bell & Sons, C W Grandy & Co, D D Simmons, Hardy & Bros, Jno W Whitehurst & Co, Jno D Gordon & Co, Norfolk.
Hinton & Dunn, Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg.
Harris & Howell, W A Wright, N N Nixon, Wilmington.
T W Dewey, Cash., Gen J A Young, J J Blackwood, Pres'ts, W J Yates, Charlotte.
W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Guion, Jno D Whitford, Newbern. au 8-3w

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN A. GILMER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 3rd, 1865.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, N. C.:

My Dear Sir:—Old party associations and sympathies suggest this note. The impression seems to prevail in the public mind that you are ill-disposed towards the National and State governments. Remembering your past conduct as a public man—the intense love which you formerly bore to the Union of the States—the denunciations and persecutions which you patiently endured for your gallant defence of the same, in the national councils, when the voice of almost every other of its champions from the South had been hushed, I have hesitated to believe that this impression could be justified by anything you might have said or done.

I trust that my impression is correct and that of the public wrong, and desire to know from yourself. For the gratification of your many friends in this State, I desire permission to publish your reply.

With sentiments of high regard,

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
WM. H. BAGLEY.

MR. GILMER'S LETTER.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1865.

WM. H. BAGLEY, Esq:

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 3d would Have been answered sooner but for a short absence from home. The impression that I am ill disposed to the national and State governments, which you say prevails in the public mind, is certainly erroneous, and without the least foundation. An honest reference to, and review of my political life, will satisfy all fair minded men of the fallacy of this impression. Until after actual hostilities between the two sections commenced, I continued to address the people in favor of the Union, and for adjustment and peace. Had as many champions all over the South *then* appeared, and as boldly fought with me, in the same ring, we would have had no war.

During the four years that I was in Congress, the country's history will attest my anxiety and exertions to calm the public mind, and to avoid the rupture which has proved so disastrous to the South. In my speech in the House of Representatives on the 26th of January, 1861, after addressing myself as best I could to the various issues that were then most fearfully threatening the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole country, and more especially as I believed, my own section, I concluded as follows, to wit:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these considerations, hoping thereby to get us in proper frame of mind and disposition to work for the peace of this country, because I desire to do my duty, and my whole duty, while I am in the Union; and if I am forced to go out of it, I may be also enabled to do my duty then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all the efforts of wise and good men, the State from which I come decides to dissolve her connection with this government, my destinies are, and will be, with her. I know that when that event occurs peace cannot long continue. A war, a terrible war will ensue. Whenever the people of the North and South have once appealed to the God of battles, for which I look with most fearful apprehension, a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of all sections of the country. Whenever that event comes, I know my duty; and whether I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I know that such will be my duty, and that it will also be my duty to devote to the service my means, myself, and my children. Whenever that struggle comes, you will find North and South, that the men, who have sought most to preserve the Union, who have been the last to give it up, will be the first men to be found in the rank and file on both sides the bloody contest, their means most liberally and freely devoted to helping and maintaining the great, terrific, and bloody struggle, and they will enter it on either side for victory or death; and if they fail in their efforts for the first, they will be found with their back to the field, and the feet to the foe.

I want gentlemen North and South to mark my words: when these things come, when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly will unless this spirit of disunion can be checked; when, mark you, this country shall be laid waste; when all our channels and communications of trade shall be broken up; when the shipping in our ports shall be destroyed; when our institutions of learning and religion shall wither away or be torn down; when your cities shall be given up for plunder and for slaughter; when your sons and my sons, your neighbors and my neighbors, shall be carried from this bloody field of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our wives and our daughters, shall assemble around us, and with weeping eyes and aching hearts, say: "Could not you have done something, could not you have said something, that would have averted this dreadful calamity?" I want to feel in my conscience and in my soul that I have done my duty. (Suppressed applause.) I want you, fellow men of the North, to be able to say that, upon a mere abstraction, that upon a question of no practical importance, you have not held out and refused to yield for the sake of giving peace to the country? I ask you, again, if you cannot give up this mere abstraction? For, with all due respect, I can never envy the feelings of the man, North or South, who, when that day of butchery and destruction shall come, will feel in his heart that he stood out on a mere point of etiquette; that if he had yielded a matter of no practical importance to him, or his constituents, all trouble could have been avoided. I ask, gentlemen, North and South, if they will not unite in settling these abstract questions, and give peace to the country?"

For the exertions which I made in Congress for peace, for the Union, for the constitution, and for the enforcement of the laws, as you truly say, I was not only denounced and persecuted with unusual bitterness, but in social intercourse was slighted and regarded as a sympathizer with abolitionists and a traitor to the South. But few then displayed courage or zeal for me or for peace.

All this I endured, as you say, patiently, because in my conscience I felt satisfied that I was struggling for the very best interests of all the States, and especially for the Southern States, where I was most revilved and abused.

Before leaving Washington in March, 1861, it is well known by many that I appealed in private to President Lincoln to use his very best exertions and all the powers of his office to avoid bloodshed, to give time for reflection, and to await the result of the sober second thought of the people, then excited and maddened.—I urged him, that, if compelled to take action to maintain and execute the laws, he would not proceed further, than by the use of our navy to blockade completely all the ports of the seceded States, from Charleston to Galveston inclusive. This advice Mr. Lincoln received so kindly that I did hope he would have pursued it, and try whether the seceded States on reflection, and when for a season left to themselves, would not call conventions and return again to the Union. I represented to him that this course would give further time to the people to review the conduct of the precipitators, and adjust and compromise the causes of difference. This advice I know was respected by many of Mr. Lincoln's political friends, and by them declared judicious. Although differing with the President, I knew I had his confidence, because he tendered to me a seat in his Cabinet. And when I left Washington on the 5th of March, 1861, I still had hope for peace and the Union, and so I declared in many addresses to the people in my own section on my return home. I felt satisfied that if hostilities could be suspended for a reasonable period, no other State would secede, and many, if not all, that had seceded, would return. But strenuous efforts were made to defeat the policy which I was endeavoring to set on foot. War was precipitated and blood shed at Charleston. The whole South and the whole North were thrown into a blaze, the result of which all now know, and which the South now so severely feels.

The Legislature instantly called her Convention, and also passed an act as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any government within its limits, separate from the existing government, or in holding or executing in such usurped government any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws, under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death." [Ratified 11th day of May, 1861.]

Death was enacted for all the advocates of the Union in North Carolina after that date. The people of all the counties in the State, elected their delegates to the Convention, by whose unanimous vote the State was declared out of the Union, but this not until all her surrounding States had gone.

All this having occurred I conceived it a duty to yield to, and obey the laws of my own Legislature. But not simply for this, or the idea that I should be for my country, right or wrong—nor to avoid the criticism, if the South was conquered, that it would have been otherwise, if I had done my duty—not for the purpose of escaping trial and death, but because I did verily believe that if the Southern States, although they had been led to act so rashly and so unwisely, were conquered, ruin to them would be the result. This I said in many conversations and in some speeches, and urged the people to stand together until terms of peace could be agreed on, honorable to them, and by which they could live; and notwithstanding the errors and blunders of the Executive, to stand united until reasonable and safe terms of peace could be agreed on; for which no one was continually and constantly more anxious than myself.

Under the hope that something would turn up by which I might in my position be able to aid in securing a peace, I became a candidate and accepted my election to the last Confederate Congress. My colleagues will attest to the exertions which I made, while for a brief period in this Congress at Richmond, to prevail on the President to consent to the sending of commissioners to try the efficacy of negotiation. The journal shows the proposition which I thought ought to be made to the Government of the United States, to begin, at least, the subject of negotiation for peace. A full detail of my labors whilst in Richmond in this direction, (too long to go into this letter,) would remove from the minds of all such impressions as you mention. And it is known to all how I fell in the respect and confidence of the friends of the President, when I voted against laying on the table Governor Foote's resolutions, proposing to refer to a committee, to inquire whether Congress could not do something to secure peace on fair and honorable terms.

I was always for any proposition that seemed to me likely to secure negotiation, always preferring that proposition, which promised most for success, and which would avoid angry disputations and wranglings among our own people, under the belief that a united and brave people, even in negotiation, would be more respected, and stand the better chance.

In and out of Congress I opposed all the measures of the administration which I considered rash, oppressive, or calculated unnecessarily to create dissatisfaction and division among the people—among these I reckon the attempt to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. Those who served with me will attest with what success.

I held no place or position in the army. The only aid which I gave in the contest, other than that which I have stated, consisted in my labors to put down all oppression, to secure justice and fair play to all, to relieve the needy and distressed, to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, to remove the sufferings and wrongs of all in my power, to smoothe and soothe the many asperities and lacerations of the war, and to advise against all cruelties and acts of rashness.

I first argued and remonstrated against the war, and endeavored to avert the consequences, and the only regret I have in this, is that so very few came *then* to my aid, *in season*) either in Congress or out of it. When the country was precipitated and fully committed to the war I ventured to advise and say what I conceived would be the consequences if conquest ensued. For this war, before God and my country, in my conscience and in my soul, I feel guiltless.

This brings me to the point in which you desire more particularly to hear me. I am for peace and order—I am for the Federal government and for the State governm nt, and am for getting the same into operation as speedily as the same can be prudently done and on the terms proposed. We are powerless. We are in a state of submission. I have yielded, (and in a manner satisfactory to my slaves, and to the government I trust,) to the emancipation required. True, I should have preferred other terms. But to talk of these is now useless and out of place, and in my opinion it is unwise to think of or suggest any further resistance—I am opposed to all further rebellion. Let us strive, by willing and ready submission, to secure amnesty and a modification and other laws. Let us keep the peace, and infuse brotherly kindness among ourselves, and banish forever all heart-burnings growing out of past differences of opinion. Let all these be buried in the past. We should honestly unite in putting the management of our affairs into the hands of our wisest and best men, and ask the blessing of Providence on their deliberations and labors. Let our united exertions be directed to the elevation of the material, social, and moral condition of the State, rather than wrangle about petty differences; and in due season, with God's blessing, all will be well with us again. Let us be honest ourselves, secure industry and fair dealing among and with all, white and black; and get back to the good old times, when the farmer's grain was safe in his pen or his crib without the aid of locks or bolts, and his stock safe in his pasture—when all could lie down at night, and soundly repose under the full confidence that they would rise in the morning and find nothing disturbed. Let us have charity for each other, and love our neighbor as ourselves. Give proper care and attention to moral and religious culture—give no ear to useless disputations—give every man his own and do hurt to no one, and I feel confident that in a few years we shall have a State improved, rather than ruined or injured. I am a friend to the State government and of the Federal government, and shall sustain President Johnson in his efforts to bring peace and order out of confusion and war. His efforts in the last Congress in which we served together, and more especially his speech of the 5th and 6th of February, 1861, of which I distributed many thousands, show that he loved his country and his whole country.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. GILMER.

DIED,

In Beaufort, N. C., on the 6th July, after a short illness, Mrs. Helen J. Davis, in the 27th year of her age. The deceased was born in the city of Philadelphia, where under pious parents she was brought up in the fear of God, and being very early instructed in the principles and doctrines of christianity, she was led, when but a little girl, to give her heart to God, and to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Church she continued a faithful and useful member, a bright light and example to others, until called to join the Church triumphant in heaven. In the Spring of 1857 she was united in marriage with Allen Davis Esq., of Beaufort, at which place she has since resided. Being endowed by nature with high mental faculties, and having a mind highly cultivated, she was eminently qualified for all the relations in life; and as the writer of this remembers the many virtues and graces which clustered around her bright character; and as he thinks of her, as he has often seen her in the happy family circle, the light and joy of that circle, and the holy devotion of her heart (evinced in the expression of her calm and happy face,) he feels that he is unable to render that tribute due to one so lovely, and feels how great is the loss to her grief-stricken husband, the family circle, the church and the community. Faith in Christ, hope in immortality, and the bright prospect of a re-union in the spirit-land, are the only consolations now left to the bleeding heart of a devoted husband. The last words of holy triumph, which were heard from the lips of the deceased, were, "Lord Jesus, receive my Spirit; I am willing to die."

"And calmly, brightly, that pure life
Melted from earth away;
No cloud it knew in its parting strife,
No sorrowful decay."

PASTOR.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1.40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since May, 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 30. Lexington, Thomasville, 25. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 14, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	9 50	to	10
Extra Superfine,	9 00	to	9 50
Superfine,	8 50	to	9
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	00	to	25
LARD—per pound,	18	to	20
BUTTER—per pound,	30	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	25	to	35
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	75	to	1
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	00	to	30
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	18	to	20
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	80
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1
RICE—per pound,			20

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

MISS FLORENCE MARTINDALE

WILL open a School for small children, at her mother's residence, on the 15th of this month. TERMS—Fifteen dollars per session of five months. au 9 10t

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
PUBLISHERS, AND
Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

P. F. PESCUD
Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock. au 7 tf

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.,
au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

au 8 tf BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(Near old County Wharf.)
NEWBERN, N. C.
JNO. F. FOARD. W. H CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS, &c., &c., &c au 11-1m

TO MECHANICS.

WE HAVE IN OUR STOCK
BUGGY AXLES, SPRINGS, RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS, BANDS, PATENT DASH LEATHER, ENAMELLED CLOTH, OIL CLOTH, CLIPS, TACKS AND NAILS, CARPENTERS' COOPERS AND SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS AND THREAD; LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, TACKS, BRADS, NAILS, &c., AXES, HATCHETS, HANDSAWS, CHISELS, AUGURS, &c., COFFIN PLATES, HANDLES, &c

ALSO, a superb stock of
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS
and HARDWARE, arriving by every steamer from New York to Newbern.

☞ Look for the sign "HARDWARE," and the number,

44 Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
au 11-3t With Hart & Lewis.

CALL ON BRANSON & FARRAR AT their old stand for Books, Stationary, &c. Such goods as are ordered will be obtained if to be had in the United States. They also act as agents for the purchase and sale of such things as may come in their line of business.

Produce, also, will be taken in barter for goods.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
No. 40, Fayetteville Street.
June 22, 1865. 2t—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

NEW SCHEDULE.

FROM RALEIGH TO PETERSBURG.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

ON and after Thursday next the Raleigh and Gaston train will leave Raleigh at 6 a. m., and reach Gaston at 12 m.

Petersburg train will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the terminus of the Petersburg road at 5 p. m.

A sufficient number of omnibuses and wagons have been secured to take all the passengers and baggage from the terminus of the Petersburg road to Petersburg.

Leave Petersburg at 4 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. Leave Gaston at 12 a. m., and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.

P. A. DUNN, Supt. R. & G. R. R.
S. M. DUNLOP, S't. Petersburg R. R.
au 9 tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS leave New Berne for Raleigh at 11.30 a. m.
For Morehead City at 4.10 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 a. m.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne 9 20 a. m.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 p. m.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4 30 a. m.
au 9 tf J. B. VAN. DYNE, Sup't.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Raleigh	12 o'clk at night.	
Arrives at Greensboro'	5,40 "	a. m.
" " Salisbury	1,52 "	p. m.
" " Charlotte	5,30 "	"
Freight train leaves Raleigh	1,10 "	"
Arrives at Shops	7 "	"
Freight Train lays over at the Shops.		
Mail Train leaves Charlotte	7 o'clk a. m.	
Arrives at Salisbury	10,50 "	"
" " Greensboro'	3,40 "	"
" " Raleigh	11,55 "	"
Freight Train leaves Charlotte	6 o'clk p. m.	
Arrives at Salisbury	9,55 "	"
" " Greensboro'	2,45 "	p. m.
" " Raleigh	11 "	"

R. WILKES,
au 9 tf Engineer and Superintendent.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN & ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, July 12th, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 11.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners & other Officers.

Each Assistant Commissioner will be careful in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute methods adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this Bureau. No fixed rates of wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given individual cases, the agent should have in mind minimum rates for his own guidance. By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able-bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor. He must of course consider the entire change of circumstance, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against avarice and extortion. Wages had better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest postmaster will forward the duplicate of contracts direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Attention is especially called to section 4 of the law establishing the Bureau with regard to setting apart land to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman," &c., and the same arrangement is recommended, when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees. This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule. The Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, where the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases his own arbitrament, or that of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No Assistant Commissioner, or agent, is authorized to tolerate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some degree, the necessary consequence of events. In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (i. e., either holding the people by debt, or confining them, without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The Assistant Commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with the State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but if not, he will at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying the field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. HORNER, Chief Medical officer of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner will instruct their medical officers as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the Assistant Commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant repetition, the principles, laws, and regulations of the Bureau to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the Assistant Commissioner to draw up in writing a careful summary to be publicly and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General Commissioner.

DAILY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fort Pulaski and the Sea Islands.

A correspondent describing the approach to Fort Pulaski, says:

Cultivated plantations were nearly always in sight, but they were mainly given over to the negroes, and but few of the former residences of the planters could now be seen. A magnificent beach on our left extended apparently half way from Fort Pulaski to Hilton Head; and the staff officers talked appetizingly of gallops along its entire length. During the whole afternoon we did not see one white man on the plantations; nor, probably, would we if we had searched them carefully. They have all fled to the misty, undefined "interior," and abandoned the islands to the "niggers."

Mortality of Races in New Orleans.

The deaths in New Orleans for the week ending July 23d, were one hundred and sixty five, of which twenty four were of mulattoes and thirty-three of blacks; total blacks fifty-seven. In 1860 the black population consisted of ten thousand six hundred and eighty-nine free and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-five slaves, in a total population of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-five, being one-seventh of the whole, and yet the death of blacks were over one-third of the total mortality. It seems, therefore, that the whites and blacks are dying in that city in the proportion of one to two and a half.

The Levees.

The operations on the Mississippi during the late war had an important effect upon the alluvial lands. A correspondent says that a recent disastrous crevase, at Morganza Louisiana, was occasioned by the actual cutting of the levee by the soldiers, and the great crevases in the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Texas were occasioned by the canals excavated during the seige of Vicksburg, which have never been filled up.

Unless the old planters can have some assurance that the levees will be speedily rebuilt—viz: during the coming fall and winter—there is great danger that the State will lose permanently a large part of the laboring population from the alluvial lands. The negroes which have been removed from the river parishes are now willing and anxious to return with their former owners to their old homes. But the owners are too poor to risk so much, and will prefer to cultivate lands in Texas or on the hills of Louisiana.

Crops in Virginia and North Carolina.

Advices received by the Freedmen's Bureau from all portions of Virginia and North Carolina are to the effect that the corn crop will be sufficient to feed the population of those States until the next harvest. The tobacco crop in Virginia will be very light this season, but very little having been planted.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mississippi Items.

We are glad to know nearly all the old leading men of both the old parties of this State are disposed to recognize the death of slavery, and are not inclined to give people any new disappointment or promulgation of trouble on that exploded and useless issue. This is altogether a hopeful sign, and gives promise that our convention will be composed of the right material.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

A planter from the region of Bolton's Depot, in this county, informs us that the corn crop in his neighborhood is finer than he ever knew it before. The heavy rains which have fallen of late have been productive of great good to the farming interests in all portions of the country; and the planter can now look joyfully forward to a rich reward for his toils.—*Jackson News.*

Yellow Fever--Raising the Flag, etc.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 5th says the yellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana. The proportion of deaths is greater than usual.

The army worm is threatening with entire destruction the cotton crop of Wharton county, Texas.

The *Times'* Austin (Texas) correspondent announces the arrival of Merritt's cavalry there from Shreveport. The old flag was raised for the first time in four years on the State Capitol, amid great rejoicings.

The Herald and Mr. Justice Chase.

Mr. Chase, now making a Southern tour, is said to have prophesied that in twenty-five years negroes will form the aristocracy of the South.

Bennett, who a week or two since proposed that all the negroes in the South who washed their faces, had religion, and owned a copy of Webster's spelling book, and should be allowed to vote, has discovered that public opinion has not quite attained that point yet—indeed, that it recedes farther from it with each passing day.—He accordingly deserts the Chief Justice incontinently and takes him roundly to task for his heresies. He says: It is the first time that a Chief Justice of the United States ever descended to that level. Chase's whole effort and endeavor has been to bring about such a condition of society as must induce a war of races like that which happened in St. Domingo.—*Exchange.*

Why is a cannibal exulting after dinner off a missionary's wife like the finest race horse of the present year? Because he's glad-he-ate-her.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
au 8 3m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK, RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Raleigh, June 6, 1865. 23—6m.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned ladies having taken charge of this Seminary, formerly under the direction of J. W. Thomas, Esq., desire to announce to the patrons of the School that the Fall Term will begin August 2nd, and close December 20th.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Board,	$50 00
Washing, Extra,	
English Tuition,	15 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 50
Latin, French and German, each,	5 00
Oil Painting,	20 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	10 00
Incidentals,	1 00

Pupils from a distance will be required to board in the Seminary, unless placed under the special care of a relative residing in the place. Each boarder will furnish her own candles, one pair sheets and pillow-cases, one window curtain, also her own towels and toilet soap. She will also be required to keep her own wardrobe and room in order, and habits of neatness will be enjoined.

The terms are on a specie basis. If preferable, payment may be made in provisions at market prices or in greenbacks or bank notes at their specie value. Board must be paid in advance.

Mrs. N. S. DAVIS,
Miss T. A. WELFARE,
Miss M. E. CLEWELL.

For further particulars address
Miss M. E. CLEWELL,
Thomasville, N. C.
July 18, 1865. 2s—4w.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION WILL OPEN ON WEDnesday, the 19th of July. The terms for Board and Tuition about the same as in 1860, and can be paid in wheat, bacon, or lard at the prices of that year. Payment half in advance.

Boarders furnish lights, towels and one pair of sheets. Apply to E. E. PARHAM, Prest.
July 11, 1865. 28—tf.

TRINITY COLLEGE

THE Board of Trustees of Trinity College, will meet in the College buildings on Wednesday August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is desired.
N. H. D. WILSON,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
Aug. 1, 1865. 26—tf.

THE NATIONAL READING ROOM
Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

ALL THE VERY LATEST NEW YORK, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Raleigh and other Dailies, received every morning.

Also, all the popular Literary, Illustrated and Comic Weeklies, fresh Magazines, Reviews, Quarterlies, &c., &c. A pleasant place to spend an hour. Call and see. july 11, 23—tf

LAND AGENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FOR SOME years previous to the war, been engaged in the improvement and sale of lands in the Eastern counties, now offers his services as Agent for the purchase or sale of lands in North Carolina.

My address is Raleigh, N. C., Exchange Hotel, No. 46. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
Raleigh, June 21, 1865. 21—tf.

THE HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EMPLOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOmen of all trades, business or vocations.

Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.

Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.

For full particulars send for Circular.
T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERS TO

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N. C; W B Smith & Co., Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq. Raleigh; S. H. Young, Esq., Raleigh; J. C. Palmer, Esq, Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co, Petersburg, Va.; John White, Esq., Warrenton, N. C. July 11, 23—1m.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. Bernard. Editors and Proprietors.
John D. Barry. au 9-1m

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds exempt
AFFIDAVIT 5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings, exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,
Of patent right, 5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c—at sight or on demand, 2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland—draft or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents
BILLS OF LADING of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,) 5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)
Official, $1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less, 50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof. 50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100 5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents
General, 5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents
Of search of records, 5 cents
That certain papers are on file, 5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $ 0, and not exceeding $50, 10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents
(N B—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents)
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)
Brokers, 10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, $1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value 50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value, $1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, $1,00
For any other purpose, 50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000, $1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of $1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value, 10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000, 20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over, 50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100, 25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 10 cents
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents
INSURANCE, Life—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000, 25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cents
Exceeding $5,000, $1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500, 50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50, $1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50. $1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,
July 15, 1865.

General Orders, No. 19.

NUMEROUS complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,
47th N. Y. Vols.
3d Commanding Post.
Geo. E. Avent, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.
au 7-tf

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,
July 25, 1865.

General Order, No. 22.

I MERCHANTS, Sutlers and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spirituous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

II. All persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms

III. Those who now have Intoxicating Liquor in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and the pin alleys are cautioned against allowing enlisted men to lounge about their premises. No enlisted man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any one violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald Comd'g Post.
GEO. E. AVENT,
au 7-tf Capt. 3d N. Y. & Post Adj't.

Headq'rs Department of N. Carolina,
Army of the Ohio,
Raleigh, N. C., July 10, 1865.

General Orders, No. 68.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by good taste and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any port, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order,) and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ruger:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
au 7-tf Maj. & Ass't Adj't General.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demands; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the, weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose —our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.
Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c, and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

Terms—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

Terms—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.